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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

MISSIONARY EFFORTS OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN WESTERN AFRICA.

Missionaries.	*Presb.*	*Sailed.*	*Remarks.*
Rev. J. B. Pinney,	Phil'a.,	Jan., 1833,	Released. 1841.
Rev. John Cloud,	Miami.	Nov., 1833,	Died. April, 1834.
Rev. Matthew Laird,	North'd.,	"	Died, May, 1834
Mrs. Laird,		"	Died. May, 1834.
James Temple, (col'd.,)		"	Withdrew. 1834.
Rev. J. F. Finley,		Sept., 1834,	Released. 1835.
E. Titler, (col'd Lic.,)	Phila.,	Feb., 1837,	Released, 1840.
Rev. O. K. Canfield,	N. B.,	Feb., 1841,	Died, May, 1842.
Mrs. Canfield,		"	Returned, 1842.
Rev. J. P. Alward,	Elizabeth.,	"	Died. April, 1851.
Mrs. Alward,		"	Returned. 1841.
Miss C. Van Tyne, (col'd.,)		"	Returned 1844
Rev. L. W. Sawyer,	Hudson,	Oct. 1841,	Died, Dec., 1843.
Mrs. Sawyer,		"	Returned, 1843.
W. McDonough, (col'd.,)		June, 1842.	
Rev. J. M. Priest, "	New-York,	April, 1843.	
Mrs. Priest. "		"	
Rev. T. Wilson, "	Newton,	"	Died Sept., 1846.
Mrs. Wilson, "		"	Died, 1843.
Rev. James Eden, "		"	Died, June, 1847.
Rev. J. M. Connelly,	W. Tenn.,	July, 1844,	Returned, 1 49
Miss M. Lepion, (col'd.,)		Oct., 1845,	Died, Dec., 1845.
Rev. H. W. Ellis, "	Tuscal.,	Jan., 1847,	Deposed, 18 1.
Mrs. Ellis, "			Dropped, 1851.
Miss L. A. Coke, "		July, 1847,	Withdrew, 1848.
H. W. Erskine, "		1848,	
R. V. R. James, "		"	
Rev. C. W. Simpson,	Donegal,	Nov., 1848,	Died, April, 1851.
Mrs. Simpson, "		"	Died, April, 1851
Rev. J. L. Mackey,	N. Castle,	"	Died, March, 1850
Mrs. Mackey,		"	
Rev. D. A. Wilson,	Carlisle,	May, 1851,	
Mrs. Wilson,		"	
Miss I. Sweeny,		Oct., 1851,	
Miss C. Strobel,		1851.	

A continued series of adverse providences have rested on this mission. It was the first field selected by the Western Foreign Missionary Society. Two young men of much promise offered themselves for this mission. They were received, ordained, and set apart to the work in Philadelphia, in October, 1832, and expected to sail that month for Africa. A few days before they were to sail, one of these men, Rev. Joseph W. Barr, was suddenly attacked with cholera in Richmond, Va., and in a few hours he was numbered with the dead. This event detained his associate, Mr. Pinney, in the United States till January, 1833, when he sailed for Monrovia, which he reached in February. After spending four months on the western coast of Africa, during which time he obtained much knowledge of the country, and selected two missionary stations, he returned to the United States.

In November, 1833, Mr. Pinney again sailed for Africa, accompanied by two missionaries and two assistant missionaries. These missionaries spent the winter of 1833–4 at Monrovia, in Liberia, during which they suffered severe attacks of African fever.

In March, Mr. Cloud made an exploring tour 150* miles on the coast while he was yet feeble. After his return, he sunk rapidly under an attack of malignant dysentery, and died April, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Laird were immediately attacked with the same disease, and both died, Mrs. Laird on May 3, and Mr. Laird the day following. Soon after this, Mr. Temple withdrew from the mission and returned to the United States.

Mr. Pinney was now left alone in this mission within six months after their arrival in Africa, and even before they had reached their field; and he was able to devote but a part of his time to missionary work, for, as he was about to sail the second time from the United States, he received and accepted from the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society the appointment of Colonial Agent and Governor of Liberia. This office he soon resigned, however, that he might give his whole time to the mission.

In September, 1834, Mr. Pinney was joined by Mr. Finley, who had been engaged to teach in Africa, and they erected a mission-house 20 miles from Monrovia, at Millsburg, on the St. Paul's river. But the health of both requiring their return to the United States in the summer of 1835, for eighteen months the society had no missionary in Africa.

In February, 1837, Mr. Titler commenced alone his missionary labors among the Bassa tribe at Green, then called Boblee, thirty miles north-west of Bassa Cove. He had previously spent some years as a teacher in Liberia. This station was relinquished in 1840, and Mr. Titler then left the service of the Board.

In May, 1839, Messrs. Canfield and Alward sailed for Africa, accompanied by Mr. Pinney, on an exploring tour. After careful examination, they decided that it was inexpedient to attempt the establishment of a mission in the interior of Africa, but selected some favorable points on the coast, and returned to the United States in April, 1840.

Again the Board had no missionary in Africa.

* Mr. Cloud only took a voyage in a small colonial vessel, chiefly for his health, as far as Cape Mount, say 45 miles, was taken sick the second day, and the vessel returned with him.—[ED. COL. JOURNAL.

In February, 1841, a missionary family of six persons sailed for Africa. Their destination was Settra-Kroo, among the Kroos, a tribe of about 30,000 souls, situated on the western coast, half way from Monrovia to Cape Palmas. They reached Cape Palmas in March, 1841, and in April, Mr. Alward died. Late in the same year, Mr. Sawyer joined this mission. In April, 1842, Mr. Canfield removed his family from Cape Palmas to Settra Kroo, where, in less than a month, he finished his earthly course; and in about eighteen months more, Mr. Sawyer was called to enter upon his eternal rest.

In September, 1842, a boarding-school was opened, sufficiently large to accommodate thirty-six pupils; within one month it was full. The Board now began to look anxiously for suitable colored ministers to labor in Africa. In 1843, three were found. One of them, Mr. Eden, had been for some time laboring in Liberia, having gone there from Savannah, Georgia. The other two, Messrs. Wilson and Priest, sailed from this country. Two of these men, Messrs. Eden and Wilson, have since died.

After the death of Mr. Sawyer, no white man was left in the African mission. But in the following year Mr. Connelly joined this mission, and in a few months after married Mrs. Sawyer, who, after the death of her husband, had remained in the field, laboring with much energy and success. In 1849, they were compelled, by failure of health, to return to the United States, and leave the service of the Board.

Again the Board had no white missionary in Africa. But the same month in which Mr. Connelly arrived in the United States, two missionaries sailed with their wives for that field. In less than three months after their arrival, Mrs. Mackey, the wife of one of these, died; and in a little more than a year after, Mr. Simpson and his wife were lost at sea. They were taking a short sail in an English vessel on the coast, in April, 1851, when a tornado suddenly struck and sunk the vessel, and all on board, except a single Krooman, perished.

In 1847, a colored man, Rev. H. W. Ellis, sailed for Africa. He had been a slave in Alabama. His natural talents, his facility in acquiring knowledge, and apparent piety, deeply interested many. The Synods of Alabama and Mississippi purchased his freedom and that of his family. He was at length licensed and ordained to preach the gospel. Strong hopes were entertained of his usefulness, which have not been realized; and the Executive Committee of the Board have been compelled, in view of charges preferred against him involving his Christian character, to withdraw his appointment as a missionary of the Board.

Of this mission, eight ordained missionaries have died in Africa, and five females; three ordained missionaries, in consequence of the loss of health, have been compelled to relinquish the field. Nine other members of the mission have, for different reasons, been released from it, besides a few native assistants who assisted in teaching a short time. But while these things seem to us adverse, the field certainly should not be abandoned. Africa, with more than 150,000,000 of inhabitants, presents a wide missionary field, which has peculiar claims on the Church. Her proximity to England and the United States, her degradation, together with the absence of bigoted attachment to idolatrous worship, and the facility with which the language is acquired, and her cruel treatment received from Christian nations, call loudly for help. And there is encouragement for the Board to labor with still more energy. The Board has now three ordained missionaries, with six assistants, in this field. Seven of these are laboring in Liberia. At Monrovia, a church was organized many years since. It became connected with the Board in 1843, with thirty-two members. Mr. Eden had been its pastor for some years. He continued to supply it till his death. While under the care of Mr. Ellis, in 1849, twenty-four members were added. During the last year, its prosperity was retarded by the conduct of the pastor. Since that time its prospects are more encouraging. It is now under the care of Mr. Wilson, who has charge of the Alexander High School. This school was opened in Monrovia in 1849. One man, in one of our Southern States, gave $600 to procure books and apparatus for this institution; and another man gave $1000 to erect a suitable school-house. The building, which is 40 feet by 20, made of galvanized heavy sheet iron, was prepared in the United States and sent there.

There is also in Monrovia an English school of about fifty pupils, under the care of Mr. James, a ruling elder in that church. It was for some years sustained by a society of ladies in New-York; but in 1849 this school was, with the teacher, transferred to the Board. Mr. James is assisted in this school by Miss Strobel.

In 1849, a small church was organized in Kentucky, twelve miles from Monrovia. It now has nineteen members. Mr. Erskine, a candidate for the ministry under the care of the Presbytery of Western Africa, which was organized December, 1848, has a school of twenty pupils there. He has four boarding-scholars, supported by the Associate Reformed Synod of the South.

In 1843, a mission was commenced at Sinoe, at the mouth of the Sinoe river, by Mr. T. Wilson, where he organized a church, and labored faithfully till his death. It now has forty-five members, and is supplied by Mr. Priest.

At Settra Kroo, where Messrs. Canfield, Sawyer, and Connelly labored, there is not any ordained missionary; but Mr. McDonogh, formerly a slave of John McDonogh, Esq., of New-Orleans, has a school of twenty pupils there. This part of the coast must soon become a part of Liberia, which will increase its importance as a missionary station.

In 1850, a mission was commenced on the island of Corisco, about forty miles north of the Gaboon, and twenty from the main land. It has about 1500 inhabitants. It is more healthy than the main land, and the coast is easily reached, where a large population is easily accessible. Here Mr. Mackey has been laboring alone since the death of Mr. Simpson till quite recently, and has now only a single assistant. Last year he erected a church, with the help of the natives, in ten days, at an expense of only $40, sufficiently large to accommodate 200 hearers. A bell for this church was sent from the United States, which is hung on a tree near the church; and as the natives cannot remember when the Sabbath returns, Mr. Mackey has it rung every Saturday evening as the signal that the Sabbath is approaching.—*Presbyterian of the West.*

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, LIBERIA.

Monrovia.—Rev. David A. Wilson and his wife; Mr. B. V. R. James, teacher; Miss Catherine Strobel, assistant teacher.

Kentucky.—Mr. H. W. Erskine, teacher.

Sinoe.—Rev. James M. Priest.

Settra Kroo.—Mr. W. McDonough, teacher.

Mr. Wilson and his wife reached Monrovia on the 14th of July. Both have suffered with the African fever, but in a mild form, and both were well at the last dates in January. The health of the other missionaries in Liberia had been good.

There have been no additions to the church in Monrovia, and by deaths and dismissions the number of members is reduced to thirty-two. Since Mr. Ellis resigned the charge of the church, religious services have been continued on the Sabbath by Mr. Wilson, and a weekly prayer-meeting and lecture during the week.

As Monrovia is at present the most important point in Liberia, another missionary is greatly needed there. The Sabbath-school under the care of Mr. James, one of the elders of the church, is still continued.

At Kentucky the church consists of nineteen members, one having been added during the last year. The Sabbath-school is also continued.

At Sinoe the church consists of forty-five members; the number last year was thirty-three. Mr. Priest preaches occasionally at two other places, where the inhabitants are destitute of Presbyterian services. This part of Liberia is increasing in population, and needs very much another missionary.

Mr. Wilson opened the Alexander High School in January, with fifteen scholars.

Four other young men would have joined the school, but they were absent with the expedition called out to protect the Bassa settlement against the native tribes. Two of the scholars are twenty years of age, the others from twelve to sixteen.

After describing the different classes and the studies with which they are occupied, Mr. Wilson writes:

"Some four or five of the boys are bright, and give good promise of success. There are only two or three that will not make tolerable proficiency. As to behavior, they are respectful, obedient and pleasant. I hope to have little difficulty in maintaining good discipline. In the studies mentioned, they all recite daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., having only a recess of twenty minutes. Of course they are required to prepare lessons out of school.

"So much for secular studies. Besides these, religious instruction is made to hold a prominent place. Three mornings in the week I read from the historical part of the Old Testament, beginning at Genesis, paying attention to the geography of places and the chronology of events, besides explaining orientalisms, and making some practical remarks. These chapters I assign for a Bible lesson for the Sabbath, and on which they are examined on Monday morning. The whole is intended for a course of biblical history.

"In addition to this, I require them to commit to memory, daily, three or four verses in the Proverbs, which I explain and illustrate the day before, using freely the excellent exposition of Bridge. The mention of this course will, I think, at once commend it. The Proverbs are eminently practical, and especially are they adapted to the young. But they must be treasured in the memory and 'hid in the heart,' in order to answer their design.

"The iron school-house cannot be praised for its beauty; but for use it does admirably. It is as convenient and comfortable as we could desire. The furniture is good—desks, benches, maps and globes all excellent."

The English school under Mr. James is still prosperous. It has been deemed best to limit the number of scholars to fifty. With Miss Strobel as assistant teacher, it will require all his time to do justice to that number.

The school at Kentucky, under Mr. Erskine, has twenty scholars, and is doing moderately well. He has still four boarding-scholars, supported by the Associate Reformed Synod of the South.

At Sinoe, Mr. Priest has charge of a school, the number of scholars not reported. He was induced to commence it to meet the pressing wants of the families connected with his church.

At Settra Kroo, the school under the care of Mr. McDonough for a part of the year contained twenty scholars. Some parts of the year the children are required to assist their parents on their farms. He has been instructed to take a few boarding-scholars, which will be an inducement for the day-scholars to attend more regularly.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERIA BAPTIST MISSIONS.

Cape Palmas.—Brother Drayton, missionary.—This station seems to be in a good condition—the church and Sabbath-school very encouraging. Davis, a native of some influence, proposes separating from his people. He will establish his own town, abolish gree-gree, observe the Sabbath, and allow a school to be taught. He promises that all under his direction shall attend, both adults and youth.

Sinoe.—R. E. Murray and Isaac Roberts, missionaries.—This station is in a very encouraging condition. Preaching is regularly kept up at Greenville, Farmersville, Middle Settlement, and Lexington; schools are sustained at Greenville and Farmersville. Sabbath-school very promising.

Bassa Cove.—No missionary. Charles Henry, teacher.—The Baptist church here needs resuscitating.

Edina.—John H. Cheesman, missionary.—The church is in a good state, and has the promise of a revival. The day school is interesting, the scholars making considerable improvement. The Sabbath-school is well attended, native pupils making as good improvement as can be expected. Several native villages have been visited and preached to, although no fruit is yet seen among the natives, excepting among such as have been raised in the family of the missionary, or in the republic by citizens.

Bexley.—John Day, missionary.—The church are regular in their attendance upon worship—Sabbath-school sustained, &c., &c.

Junk.—Joseph Clay, preacher.—This little church is doing well under the labors of the preacher; day and Sabbath-schools very interesting.

Monrovia.—Ann Warring, tutoress.—The school in this place is said to be doing well. The Baptist church appears to be greatly encouraged, though destitute of a pastor. Some accessions have been made to their numbers.

New-Georgia.—W. W. Stewart.—This church is one of the most encouraging on the St. Paul's river, and is well conducted by the deacon, Bastin Walbuck, a native African. The schools, day and Sabbath, are prospering.

Caldwell.—The church under the care of Deacon Smith has been well sustained; her numbers are somewhat increasing. Sabbath-school not reported.

New-Virginia.—J. M. Harden, missionary.—This church is destitute of a house of worship, in consequence of which her progress is somewhat retarded. The school is regularly taught, and will do much good.

Louisiana.—Not reported.

Millburg.—R. White, preacher.—This church is in quite a flourishing condition. School well attended.

The mission is as encouraging as at any former period, and we have great reason to be thankful to our God for the many mercies with which we have been favored. We hope for the conversion of the heathen, though the seed sown may long be buried in the dust.

JOHN H. CHEESMAN.

SUCCESS OF MISSIONS AMONG THE HEATHEN IN WEST AFRICA.

IF now we recur to missionary operations amongst the heathen Africans, we shall find the same results. I call your attention again to Sierra Leone, because there the experiment has been most fully tried. In illustration of the effects of direct missionary efforts, let me give some extracts from the journals of missionaries of the Church Mission at Sierra Leone, for last year. Rev. Mr. Beale says, June 3d:

"Yesterday I met the candidates for the last time previous to their baptism, and this morning I baptized them all, forty in number, belonging to ten different tribes. Again, July 30, I admitted two intelligent young men, making up the third hundred admitted into the Kissey Road Church since January, 1846. Among the additions to our Zion, we number many influential, devoted, and intelligent men, as well as what formerly were many ignorant and stubborn idolators." After such extracts from the journal of *one* missionary, you will be prepared to expect that abundant fruits have rewarded the labors of the missionaries in general; and thus it is. Besides the great numbers who have died in the faith, there were in the Church missions alone, last year, two thousand one hundred and eighty-three communicants. Supposing there are as many in the Wesleyan and other missions in Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and at Badagry, there will be altogether over four thousand Christians gathered out of the late mass of heathenism. Nor let it be supposed that these are merely *nominal* Christians. The gospel brings forth its legitimate fruits in them as it does "in all the world" where it is truly received. In illustration of this I state some facts: They give their money and labor to the cause of Christ. Their children have long been required to pay a penny a week for their education. They purchase most of their hymn books, prayer books, and Bibles. They support by subscription Christian native visitors appointed by the missionaries over their respective districts of labor. They have formed voluntary societies for mutual assistance, temporal and spiritual. One of these, "The Church Relief Company," during the year preceding the last report, had relieved to the amount of £30, or about $150, and still had in hand £50, or about $240; besides which, there were raised and expended in the mission £779, or about $3,739. No doubt a part of this sum was contributed by resident Europeans at Sierra Leone; but as the converted Africans give statedly to missions, the larger portion of it, in all probability, came from them.

A strong confidence in the efficacy of prayer, and faith and hope in view of death, may be noticed as a striking evidence of the reality of their religion. As an illustration of the former, one of the missionaries, being under anxiety respecting the health of his wife, newly arrived from Europe, writes:

"I was greatly delighted with the visit of one of my people to-day. He begged me not to be cast down, even in case Mrs. S. should be attacked by the climate fever. 'We,' said he, 'will stand together in prayer, and the Lord shall show wonders.'" After her recovery, he writes again: "The people here were much concerned about Mrs. S.'s illness. They not only made daily inquiries after her health, but made her also a special subject of prayer." Nor was the case of the pastor's wife alone an incentive to prayer. The same journal has the following notice: "Several female communicants came to-day, asking me whether they might not meet once a week, to sing, to read a part of the Holy Scriptures, and—which was their chief object—to offer up prayers for the sick."

The reports of the missionaries abound in proofs of the triumph of faith and hope under afflictions, and in view of death. I can only refer to a few cases. A sick communicant, when asked by his pastor of his state of mind, replied: "Master, I do not know whether this sickness is unto death or not; but if I die, no fear for me; I shall go to Jesus. No fear, Master—no fear, Master—no fear for me. I don't feel any joy; but I *believe*." Calling upon another, the pastor observed, "Well, Sam, sickness is very hard upon you; but tell me, how is your soul?" He replied: "Sir, my poor body have pain—too much; but, thank God, Jesus loves me. I tell you, sir, if Jesus were like man, he had left me plenty of times; but because he is my best friend, he stands by me." Where shall we find a more lovely example of Christian humility and heavenly-mindedness than in the following record? A native catechist visits his sick brother, and asks if he thought he should recover from his present attack. The sick man replies: "I do not think I shall get better: God only knows." He then exclaimed earnestly, as if to secure the wish by his words, "Oh that I might be permitted to remain at the gate of that happy place—*that* is quite sufficient for me. The happiness of the gate is enough, and more than we can think of. Heaven! oh, what a blessed place! Oh, what a dreadful thing to die without an interest in Christ! what an awful thing to be lost!" On being reminded by the catechist that "Jesus promised not only a place at the gate, but even seats on his throne, and mansions in his Father's house, provided we are his," the sick man replied: "I am unfit for such room in that holy place; I only ask for a place at the gate."

The same native catechist, Mr. King, (for his name is worthy to be remembered,) visiting a sick woman, and having inquired how she was, she replied: "I am still here, waiting my Master's time. As for me, I wish to be out of this body of sickness and pain, that I may be present with my Saviour; but his own time is the best." The words of the catechist next addressed to the dying woman are remarkable, as showing what kind of native agency has been raised up and is employed in this interesting mission. In reply to her wish to depart and be with Christ, he said: "Will you pluck off the fruit from the tree that has caused you so much pains and labor, till it be found quite ripe and fit for use? So the Lord will not take any of his people away till they are found fully prepared and fit for glory."

But still more convincing evidence of the sincerity of these converted Africans than even that already presented remains to be given, and it is their steadfastness under the most cruel persecutions.

I have already stated that a considerable number of the liberated Africans, after becoming civilized, and, to a great extent, Christianized, had voluntarily returned to their native country, 800 to 1000 miles below Sierra Leone. They have located themselves at a place called Abbeokuta, in the interior, at no great distance from Badagry—the point on the coast from which the Landers started on their expedition to ascertain the mouth of the Niger. At this place the native Christians, besides being brought in contact with their heathen relatives and friends, have to encounter the Mohammedans, who are everywhere intolerant and persecuting. After many previous threats and annoyances, at last, on the occasion of the death of a Christian native, their indignation was aroused to the highest pitch. The giving of this convert a Christian burial, and thereby depriving the native priests of a lucrative burial fee, was the immediately exciting cause. "Four or five townships, of which Abbeokuta is composed, were excited against the converts, who were seized and put into the stocks." The history of this persecution shall be given you in the words of Mr. Crowther, a native of that region, and now a resident there, being a regularly ordained minister of the Church of England. He writes under date Oct. 20, 1849: "An enraged multitude came with bill-hooks, clubs, and whips, catching and dragging the converts to the Council-House, with singing and shouting. Each of the men's feet were thrust in holes perforated through the walls, and made fast on the side in stocks. Some of these holes were made in the walls two feet from the ground, and were intended for torturing gross offenders. In such holes, after many of the converts were beaten nearly to death, their feet were made fast, exposed to a scorching sun by day and floods of rain by night, for five days together. Had any of them died, the whole of the prisoners, about one hundred in number, including those belonging to the Wesleyan Mission, would have been put to death. Why? Because, as they were all confined and punished for going to church, without any other crime, so, if one died, for the same cause others must die likewise! What would then have become of this mission, yet in embryo, but hitherto most promising—which I anticipate as a starting-point—to Central Western Africa, in some future day? Satan would have had it so, to the annihilation of the mission; but God would have it otherwise. "And the Lord said unto Satan, Behold, he is in thine hand, but save his life." The hand of Satan has been upon our people, and upon all the little that they had, but their lives were not touched. But to proceed: The women were cruelly whipped and pinioned, without regard to age or delicate state, and shackled. In the meantime, their houses were plundered, their household utensils destroyed, their doors unhinged and carried to the council house. Whatever accusation was made as a cloak of this persecution, the first question put to them in their confinement was, whether they would not worship *Ifa* and *Orisa* (idols) again; to which they unanimously answered, "No!" At first they tried to subdue them by starvation for nearly two days; nothing was permitted to be given them to eat; but our poor, persecuted sufferers said: "Christ fasted forty days

and forty nights in the wilderness;" and that it was Christ's will that they should suffer after his example. They comforted one another in their confinement, and prayed for their persecutors, while in bonds, after the example of Christ: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

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NEW-YORK, DECEMBER, 1852.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The *thirty-sixth* anniversary of the National Society will be held at Washington on the third Tuesday (the 18th) of January next. It will be attended with mingled emotions of sadness and joy. Its honored President, some of whose noblest efforts of oratory were contributed to its advancement, and whose name was its tower of strength in many a stormy day, will not be there. In the silence of the grave rests the noble heart and eloquent tongue and commanding form.

And who shall succeed him? Alas! the name scarce less loved and honored, which stood first upon the list of Vice-Presidents, is no more. Daniel Webster, whose noble presence occupied at the last anniversary the place which, by reason of illness, Henry Clay could no longer fill, has but too soon followed his great compeer.

The appointment of a suitable successor will form an important item of the business of the meeting.

We trust that, in view of the altered relations of the society and Liberia, regard will be had for *efficient friendship*, rather than simply political eminence and good will.

May *He* whose providence, hitherto, has so benignly guided this noble cause, vouchsafe his special blessing on this occasion!

AGENT FOR NEW-YORK.

The Rev. Samuel W. Brace, of Utica, yielding to frequent requests and to his own interest in the cause, having consented to use such exertions in its behalf as circumstances and time will allow, has been commissioned to act as an agent of the New-York State Colonization Society in that section of the State, and is commended as our agent to the confidence and coöperation of the society's friends.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have received reports of collections from three agents of the society, which are excluded from our Monthly Report, not being accompanied with requisite vouchers. We trust before another issue of the Journal this will be corrected, and that no future occasion of delay will occur.

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

No apology is offered for the prominence given to this subject on our outer page. Identified as is the Colonization movement with the amelioration of the condition of Africa and her exiled children, a collected view of the progress of the missionary work on her barbarous coast will interest all our friends. We look forward with hope for the day when adequate opportunities for education shall be afforded colored men, so that from her own children she may receive the precious benefits of the gospel and freedom.

Since writing the above, we have seen the following mournful item relative to the mission at the Gaboon. Where are the pious colored men in our land who will respond to the cry for laborers, in that harvest waiting for them?

The mission to the Gaboon has been sorely afflicted, Dr. Ford and Mr. Best being the only two of its members who have escaped very serious sickness, and Mr. and Mrs. Porter, with their infant child, having died within ten days of each other. The consolations of the Spirit have abounded in these afflictions. Says Rev. Mr. Mackey, of the Corisco mission, who visited them during the time that the hand of God was so heavy upon them, "All seemed to be filled with Christian resignation. I heard not one impatient word. Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right? seemed to be no doubtful question in the mind of every one." At the last date, Aug. 13, all had recovered or were recovering.

AFRICAN SQUADRON AND SLAVE-TRADE.

We perceive that the Secretary of the Navy, in his Annual Report, suggests the policy of withdrawing our African squadron, on the assumption that the slave-trade is ready to expire, as will appear by the following extract:

Extract from the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The African squadron is under the command of Commodore Lavallette, whose flag-ship is the sloop-of-war Germantown, Commander Nicholas. Besides this vessel, it is composed of the sloop-of-war John Adams, Commander Barron, and Dale, Commander Lardner, and the brigs Bainbridge, Lieut. Manning, and Perry, Lieut. Page.

Commodore Lavallette, having nearly completed the period of his cruise, will return to the United States in the Germantown as soon as he can be relieved by Commander Mayo, who will sail in the month of December in the frigate Constitution, with Commander Rudd in command. The Dale will be replaced by the Marion, Commander Howard, which is now ready to sail.

The steamer Vixen will be added to this command, for such rapid communication with the coast and the trading points on the rivers as the duties assigned to the squadron constantly require.

The service on this station is arduous, and attended with many incidents to render it far from being acceptable to those employed upon it; constant vigilance and frequent intercourse with a barbarous people on the coast are the least of its discomforts. To these are added exposure to disease and the irksome seclusion of a long voyage, which finds but small relief in visits to a shore without attraction and always dangerous to the stranger. The health of our ships on that station, I am happy to report, has in general been well guarded by the useful sanatory discipline which the experience of the service has of late years been able to suggest and enforce; and we have now no longer to complain of such ravage by the maladies of the climate as overtook those who were in times past consigned to this service.

The time has come, perhaps, when it may be properly commended to the notice of Congress to inquire into the necessity of further continuing the regular employment of a squadron on this coast. The slave-trade may be said to be now driven into a comparatively narrow space on the southern portion of the coast, and confined to North and South Guinea, whilst the measures recently adopted in Brazil encourage the hope that this infamous traffic will soon be abandoned altogether. A few small vessels added to the Brazilian squadron, and directed to cruise in the track of the slave-ships, may be found effectual to suppress the last efforts of that forbidden commerce against which the abhorrence of all Christian nations is awakened.

We cannot but protest against such a measure. The slave-trade, if it is for the moment suspended, is not dead, nor will it be so long as the cupidity of ship-builders and slave-traders can be gratified with its enormous profits. The only cause of the present lull has been, that the presence of our squadron rendered it unsafe for these pirates to abuse the flag of the United States, and the activity of British steamers on the coast, combined with the *new* zeal which British power has excited in the government of Brazil against the trade, have rendered it unprofitable.

To show that it is not dead, but looking for a new market and more effective instruments, we need but cite the facts disclosed by the latest arrivals from Cuba, as set forth by the correspondents of the Times and Tribune of this city, from which we also give extracts.

Now, it is manifest that with the authorities of Cuba openly conniving and probably corruptly participating in the profits, and therefore facilitating the trade, it wants but an open field in Africa to abuse the American flag and thus defy British cruisers, and the slave-trade to Cuba would at once be immense. *Armed steamers and sixteen-mile clippers*, which can be readily purchased for the trade in this city or Baltimore, will render it impossible to prevent the trade, unless our government shall not only continue the squadron with its present strength, but increase it by giving Commander Mayo a more effective force than mere sailing-vessels. We are happy to see that the steamer Vixen is to be added to that force, and wish that half of the vessels now attached to it were replaced by steamers.

Extract from Correspondence of Tribune.

I know so little about Governor Canedo that I could neither be his eulogist nor his censurer to any degree. How far he is culpable in allowing slaves to come in, I cannot say; but the truth must be told. The Lady Suffolk, a fine Baltimore clipper, said to run sixteen miles per hour with a good breeze, of some five hundred tons register, named after some race-horse, I suppose, (as only horses have titles in the United States,) has just left the port of Mariel for the coast of Africa. She fitted out at that port, which is only about seven leagues from Havana, and was towed from land about thirty miles by a Spanish steamer, when the American captain left her with her register and came to Havana. There is so good a demand at present for slaves, that there are no less than nineteen expeditions preparing at this moment; and there would be more, were some slave-merchants not afraid on account of the unsettled state of the island.

Extract from Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

In illustration of the extent to which the slave-trade is prosecuted under the administration of General Canedo, I propose to give you some statistics which may be relied on. In the early part of the year, we have the landing of three cargoes, in the following order: At "Ensañado de Cochinos," south coast, near Trinidad, four hundred and fifty Africans, consigned to Salvador Castro, under the management of Antonio Botelho, the vessel not ascertained with certainty; at Camarioca, for Julien Zulueta, eight hundred, from the Spanish brig Imperatriz; at Sierra Movena, for the "Catalan Association at Matanzas," six hundred and forty, by the Spanish brig Palmera; subsequently at the Caye Franet, near Cardenas, on the 8th of June, three hundred and sixty, to Antonio Botelho, by the Spanish brig Cora; at Ortigosa, July 19, from a Spanish polacra, five hundred and forty, for the nephews of Juaquin Gomez, the succession of one of the wealthiest of the African producers; at the Rio Zarza, near Trinidad, from a schooner wearing Brazilian colors, on the 12th of September, three hundred and ninety, which were secreted on the estate of Antonio Borell.

With this affair, there occurs an incident of some interest, and which created considerable excitement among the parties. Borell refused to give them up after the consummation of the hiding, without being allowed selection at his own price of those he wanted, which had to be complied with. Antonio Botelho is the general manager for all the south side operations, including this transaction. At Ortigosa, on the 12th of October, (vessel burnt,) were landed four hundred and eighty, under the management of Don Luis Castineda; on the south coast, 28th of October, three hundred were landed for Salvador Castro, the vessel and point not precisely ascertained; and at or below Mariel, on the 7th of November, two hundred and ten for Bustamente Victora. Here we have an aggregate of benevolence—many secret cases, where the one red hand knew not the doings of the other, not given; only those cases which from notoriety could not avoid ascertainment, notwithstanding the retiring diffidence of the almoners of this extensive charity—an aggregate that numbers *four thousand one hundred and seventy human beings*, drawn from the darkness of barbarism, and placed within the reach of the blessed privileges of the Christian religion, through the untiring zeal of the generous Spaniard, and under the protection of the Spanish government; under this protection for the reason that the landings could not have been made without the connivance and assent of the Spanish authorities, from the lowest to the chief; and in the last-named delivery at Mariel, the Spanish war-steamer Isabel was in sight during the whole proceeding.

This is but the beginning. There is a tacit understanding for the extension of this scheme of liberality, until *ten thousand more* have been brought hither, on each of which is paid to officials for winking at it, three ounces, or $51—making in the aggregate $510,000. I give the figures and I give the facts, and friend Secretary Martin can correct me from his own notes, if I am in error.

MRS. RICE AND HER APPEAL.

We invite the friends whose sympathies so promptly responded to her desires to refer to the Treasurer's Monthly Report for the particulars of their generous gifts. The surplus over $1000 was at the close of November sufficient to meet the expense of passage and settlement of the whole family. Mrs. Rice has been requested to draw for the needful sum to secure William Deans; and all are looking forward to the time of their departure with earnestness.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LIBERIA.

How real must be the gratification which a free colored citizen of the republic of Liberia feels, as from year to year he assembles with his friends and neighbors to commemorate the day of his country's independence! It is his own country. His own race are possessors of its honors and emoluments. No alloy enters in to mar his pleasure, by the consciousness that another class of men of a different origin have a superiority which no probable event will ever wholly overcome. No recollections of former degradation, no keen sense of existing prejudice, is associated with the country he inhabits. No wonder that the Liberians are proud of their country, and ambitious to elevate it among the nations of the earth. Alas! how different must be the emotions of the friends they have left in this country, on the annual return of the 4th of July! When will the truth reach their minds and decide their judgments to participate in the real freedom of Liberia?

We take from the Liberia Herald the following account of the manner in which the last anniversary of their Independence Day was celebrated:

Monday, the 26th July, the fifth anniversary of the independence of Liberia, was celebrated in this city with much vivacity by all classes. It was hailed with joy by young and old. Every one we saw bore an expressiveness on his countenance indicative of the joyful feelings which pervaded his bosom.

The firing of a gun at five o'clock A. M. ushered in the auspicious day. About eight o'clock, the lone-starred banner was hoisted in various parts of the city. The government schooner and two of the United States vessels of war, then lying in port, also displayed their colors.

The arrangements for the day were quite *apropos*. At an early hour the uniform companies of the 1st regiment, under command of Major Payne, formed in line opposite the Government House, to receive the civil officers.

At twelve o'clock a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Fort Norris battery; and at half-past twelve, His Excellency, President Williams, his Cabinet, and His Excellency, Chevalier Niteroi, the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, and a large procession, marched to the Baptist church, where an eloquent and appropriate oration was delivered by H. W. Erskine, Esq.

We were much pleased with the ceremonies at the church. The Committee of Arrangements are entitled to much credit. Through the exertions of Mr. B. V. R. James, who is remarkable for his activity on such occasions, the choir was highly accommodated. A platform, elevated about four feet, was erected, where they sung to much advantage. A beautiful curtain, suspended before the ladies, screened them from the gaze of spectators.

We noticed that there were several American naval officers present, who appeared very attentive and generally pleased during the exercises.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies at the church, the procession returned and formed in line opposite the Government House. The companies were then dismissed and the military display ended. The generous clouds, which, until then, had withheld their genial showers, poured them moderately forth, gently attempering the atmosphere, and preparing the festive multitude for the anticipated enjoyment of the evening.

About eight o'clock P. M., a large company assembled in the lower department of the New Seminary, where a magnificent and sumptuous table was spread; this arrangement was particularly gratifying to us, and we think reflects creditably on the taste and prudence of those who got it up. Beaux and belles seemed at the acme of enjoyment. Every one appeared much pleased, and if any regretful feeling occurred in the bosom of any, it was when the hour of parting came. Thus was the fifth anniversary of Liberia's independence celebrated in Monrovia.

Another year of our national existence has fled, and a new one finds us still maintaining our character as a nation and our position among the nations of the earth; notwithstanding we have had to surmount, during the past year, difficulties various and discouraging, strewed in our pathway by the enemies of our race and Liberia, who, desiring to subvert the government and consign us as a nation to nonentity, exerted most strenuous efforts and concerted most horrible plans for our eversion. But so far are we from the deplorable and depressed condition which they anticipated, and so bright and cheering are our prospects, that instead of the lamentable cries and unappeasable bewailings which they imagined would be heard throughout our borders, the voice of rejoicing prevails, and the republic's natal day was welcomed with joy and celebrated with animation by all. Oh! what emotions of gratitude should fill our bosoms, and how well does it become us, with the pious King of Israel, to exclaim: "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits!" Libertas.

Monrovia, August 2, 1852.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

1st. The Corporation authorities most respectfully request that the citizens and other residents of Monrovia will, on the 26th instant, close their places of business and join in the celebration of the anniversary of the independence of the republic. Masters of vessels, foreign and Liberian, that may be in harbor on that day, are requested to display their respective national flags at eight o'clock A. M.

2d. At the dawn of day a gun will be fired from Central Hill.

3d. A gun from Central Hill will announce the hour of eight, when the flag of the republic will be unfurled on the forts and several public buildings in the city.

4th. At twelve o'clock a national salute will be fired from Fort Norris battery.

5th. At half-past twelve o'clock, to be announced by a gun from Central Hill, His Excellency, the President, and other civil officers, will be escorted by the military to the Providence Baptist church, to hear an oration to be delivered by H. W. Erskine, Esq.

6th. The procession will proceed from the Government House up D street to the corner of Gurley street, thence to Broad street, and down Broad street to the Baptist church. When the ceremonies at the church shall have ended, the procession will return to the Government House in like order, and the troops will be dismissed.

F. Payne, Jas. C. Minor. } *Committee of the Day.*

Monrovia, July 21, 1852.

LETTER OF D. T. HARRISS.

The writer of the following letter presents a fine example of the social and civil change which an enterprising colored man finds by emigrating to Liberia from the United States. He is satisfied with his adopted home. In the short space of four years, though a mechanic—and not ashamed of his occupation and to write about it—he has been honored with the station of State Attorney, a place in the Cabinet, and is now a member of the Legislature.

We are sorry that our space will not allow the insertion in the Journal of the *essay* which he has sent us. As to the *prize* which was offered by some person through the Evening Post of this city, we are inclined to believe it was a hoax; a large number of essays having from time to time been sent through us to be submitted for it, with request to have them returned if not successful, of which and of the prize we have seen no subsequent notice. Of course we shall not intrust Mr. Harriss's essay to the same parties, and shall be glad to publish it in *tract form*, if some one would furnish the *needful funds*. The letter may interest some one sufficiently to secure this result. In our next number we intend to give some extracts from this Liberian essay.

Pleasant View, Clay-Ashland, May 15, 1852.

Rev. J. B. Pinney:

Sir:—I have never yet sent a letter to you, though I have frequently had it in mind to do so, and have, in fact, commenced to write, but was called off. I am sure you are not acquainted with me, as I knew you not in America, and I emigrated from Alexandria, Va., some years subsequent to your residing in Liberia.

I have never regretted coming to this my own country, and think I never shall have cause to regret it; and also think that any man who comes to Liberia from proper motives, with proper views and designs, will not, cannot have cause to regret it. I immigrated here in 1848, hence I have been a Liberian for nearly four years. When I came here I possessed comparatively a small quantity of money and money's worth, not to the amount of three hundred dollars. Being a soap-maker by trade, I embarked in the business immediately after my arrival here, but owing to a want of experience respecting the difficulties connected therewith in Liberia, I was compelled to cease operations without having realized what was expended. Having given some attention to the study of law in America, I then resolved to do so fully, and commenced practice. I am now about to commence the soap-making business on a larger and more sure plan of operation, having received by the packet from Baltimore a soap-kettle and implements for that purpose. I now have a family, having married a young lady of Liberia; and will not take one thousand dollars for the property which I possess.

This is a brief account of myself in Liberia. I can recommend Liberia to the colored man as his only home. Sometime about last October a notice appeared in the Liberia Herald, copied from an American paper, stating that a premium of one hundred and fifty dollars would be given—somewhere in New-York, I have forgot where—for the best Essay on Emigration to Liberia, &c. I was induced to write, and in November I commenced and wrote out my views upon the subject; but, in consequence of public duties, I neglected transcribing it to send to America until January. Accompanying this letter, I send said essay, requesting you to forward it to the place where it may be examined and published, if necessary. I may not expect to get the prize if the chance is even yet open, but, prize or no prize, possibly the essay contains something that may be considered information to persons wishing to emigrate. If it be published, I will be happy if you will procure and forward me a copy; and if it be not published, please return the manuscript.

I would like to (and, in fact, I feel anxious to) visit America, especially New-York, not to "drum up" emigrants, as my friend Roye had it, but to talk some plain things to my brethren about Liberia, and also to see if I can induce the State Society, or a special society, to establish a settlement near the mountains, which are seen from Millsburg, and to fix there a kind of commercial entrepôt, to intersect the line of trade which now pours into Sierra Leone its scores of thousands annually from the interior of Africa, consisting, in part, of gold, minerals, woods, spices, ivory, and gums. It would greatly aid Liberia, and much benefit some enterprising company or individuals, if a commercial emporium be established somewhere in that region.

A partial exploration has already been made in that direction, upon individual responsibility, in connection with the plan of establishing an "Ohio" in Liberia, and a very satisfactory conclusion arrived at by the gentlemen who composed the exploring party. It is determined, however, to found "Ohio" at or near Grand Cape Mount, that a *new county* may be cut out of that territory. If a new county be established there, Mesurado county will decline, unless a commercial mart be opened in the direction I suggest, which will give Mesurado county an internal importance which does not yet attach to any of our counties. My mind has suggested to me a plan of commercial operation which I am persuaded may, by improvement, produce great consequences.

Liberia is yet advancing, gaining a footing on the platform of nations, and increasing in importance at home. God has certainly blessed the Colonization Society in crowning its efforts with abundant success. I was cheered to see in a paper I chanced to get hold of, that it is highly probable the New-York Legislature will respond to the petition of the State Society favorably. They ought to do so cheerfully; I was astonished to find it had failed at the last session. I hope you will feel disposed to open a correspondence, and send me newspapers from time to time. I would be glad to have a regular file of the reports of Congress. Can you oblige me in this respect?

I am most respectfully, sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

Deserline Tippon Harriss.

From the Colonization Herald.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS IN ENGLAND.

By intelligence from London, we are informed that President Roberts has satisfactorily completed all the negotiations with the British government which constituted the object of his visit to that country. The subjects of complaint with regard to the conduct of certain traders on the coast have been adjusted, as well as the extent of the territorial jurisdiction of the republic.

Through the kindness of an active friend of Colonization in this city, we are permitted to furnish extracts from a long letter written to him by President Roberts, dated London, October 25, 1852. The particulars of his short stay in Paris will be found interesting.

And shall we, who first opened the portals to a mighty commerce with Africa, lose even a paltry share of it, by refusing to recognize Liberia, when both England and France are bidding for the boon by far more substantial benefits, and soothing a vanity so needlessly wounded by our impolicy?

London, October 25, 1852.

My Dear Sir:—A week or two since I wrote you, giving you a somewhat detailed statement of my proceedings here and in Paris up to that time; and now I have nothing very special to communicate except that there is a decidedly increasing interest in England and France in favor of Liberia. By the government and people of both these countries I have been received in the most kind and flattering manner. I mentioned to you that, in consequence of the departure of the Prince-President for a tour in the South of France just about the time I reached Paris, I had promised to make another visit in the course of a month. Accordingly, I returned on the 15th instant, to be present and witness the entry of the President on the 16th.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Doruyn de Shuys, had heard of my arrival, and Sunday morning, 17th, I received an invitation from him and Madame to dine with them the following day. And as you may suppose, I did not fail to avail myself of the occasion to state fully my wishes, and to press upon his Excellency the importance of despatch in my case. The party at the table consisted of ten or a dozen, and all, except one, spoke English pretty well, and in compliment evidently

me, the conversation of the evening was carried in my own language, notwithstanding the subject of discussion. All appeared deeply interested favor of Liberia.

About nine o'clock the Minister was sent for to get the President at Saint Cloud; before leaving, however, he said to me that he had spoken with the Prince the morning before respecting Liberia, and had informed his Highness that I was in Paris, and that my stay would be very short. The Prince had, therefore, notwithstanding the fatigue of his journey, consented to give me an audience the next day, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. The next day, at 10, I received a note from the Minister to say he would call for me at 11, to accompany me to Saint Cloud. He was punctual, and appeared in full court-dress, and off we posted in his carriage. I indeed had a very pleasant interview, and found the President quite as well informed in regard to Liberian matters as I expected. He said he felt greatly interested in the effort that was being made in Liberia to test the capacity of the African race for self-government, and that he was well pleased at the progress that had been made; and that Liberia would be supported by the French government, not only to that view, but also as the best means for suppressing the slave-trade, and introducing civilization and Christianity into Western Africa. In proof of his good wishes, upon my application for a few hundred stand of arms, uniforms, &c., for our militia, and a small ten-gun brig, the Prince readily consented to supply the uniforms, &c., and said he would speak with the Minister of Marine respecting the vessel. On returning to Paris, the Minister for Foreign Affairs remarked to me I might feel assured that all I asked for would be granted. The Minister of Marine was absent, to return in a few days, and as soon as he can be consulted, I shall know definitely through the French Embassy here.

With respect to my visit to London, I have continued to receive every attention from her Majesty's government. I have had frequent conversations with Lord Malmesbury and Mr. Addington, and have had a long and tedious correspondence with them respecting Liberian affairs; and I think I have succeeded in convincing them thoroughly of the justice of the course pursued by the Liberian government towards British merchants trading upon that coast, and that the complaints which have been made from time to time by said traders are without just cause.

Liberia stands to-day upon a better footing than ever before in regard to her foreign relations. I have accomplished much, and shall not regret my visit to Europe. The government have kindly placed at my disposal a vessel to take me to Liberia, and I shall probably sail from Plymouth about the 1st proximo.

Now, sir, I have detained you long enough, and will only add that, with respect to my health, I am glad to say it has somewhat improved since I have been in this country; perhaps quite as much as could be expected under the circumstances. I have had a great deal upon my hands, and not that rest and relaxation from business that my health really required; this, however, I do not regret, so that I have been able to serve Liberia.

October 26th.—I have just received a communication from the Foreign Office, in which all my matters have been arranged quite to my satisfaction, and upon the basis as stated above. Her Majesty's government recognize the sovereignty of Liberia over the points of coast which have been disputed by British traders, and thereby relieve us from future difficulty on that score, and the greatest source of annoyance we have had to contend against for years past.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

J. J. Roberts.

From the Colonization Herald.

LIBERIA CORRESPONDENCE.

We present several letters from persons in Liberia. The first is from Samuel H. G. Sharp, who emigrated from Camden county, N. J., last spring. The communications referred to as being previously sent have not reached us.

Edina, August 17th, 1852.

Respected Friend:—On the account of the misfortune of the ship, in fear my first letters may not get to you, I write again. According to the best information I can get and my own judgment, I recommend Doctor Davis as being the best in the colony to acclimate under. Please to recommend our people to Edina under his charge, then they can go where they please. We have had plenty of good provisions, such as beef, pork, mackerel, coffee, sugar, molasses, tea, flour, bread, Indian meal, beans, peas, soap, oil, rice, and cheese. The society is doing a brotherly part by their emigrants, though I doubted much myself. I would be glad the Abolition Society would join and help in this good work, and I believe God will help your united efforts. I shall engage in making indigo till I can raise a crop of sugar-cane. I have taken one of the society's houses up the river, on the condition of building them another in two years. I drew ten acres of land with it. I want you to appoint some one as agent in Baltimore for me to send my trade to for you, as there is no ship running from Philadelphia.

You need not be afraid to encourage people to come here; in my letters I have done justice.

Samuel H. G. Sharp.

Mr. Benson writes under date of July 29th:.

We have succeeded in re-establishing peace with all the tribes who have recently been hostile towards us, and have imposed fines on them, the most of which have been cheerfully paid, "except Boyer at Tradetown, and the Fishmen, who, under a false hope of Great Britain assuming their cause," defer manifesting that humility and making that satisfaction deemed requisite. Mr. Consul Hanson has acted most strangely in the affair, as you will learn from the Liberia Herald. The good people of Europe and America are reluctant to believe our complaints and charges of unprincipled meddling of foreigners in our affairs in Liberia, and as being the cause of our difficulties with the natives; but it is so, and I sincerely hope President Roberts' visit to England will prevent a recurrence.

We have been greatly blessed since our return from the campaign in January, in the abundance of trade brought in by the natives whom we have chastised, and with whom we have made peace. The trade of the first half of this year has three times exceeded that of any other year since the formation of these settlements. My own health has been bad most of the year, owing to the exposure during the campaign, and a great pressure of business since. The immigrants by the Zeno, Liberia Packet, and Ralph Cross, have not had much mortality among them, but the mortality of the Morgan Dix's company has been considerable, owing to their imprudence: they would not heed advice; would eat fruit such as old settlers do not indulge in. For instance, one got up out of his bed at night, while sick, went under an orange tree in my garden, and ate two dozen oranges at midnight, and boasted of it next day. Such a set of hard-headed people, as a general thing, (though there are some worthy exceptions,) I never saw before.

The most of those who were prudent have not lost one of their families.

Bishop Payne arrived in the Ralph Cross, and says he is prepared to establish and commence a school at Fishtown so soon as the progress of the settlement will justify it. With my best wishes for your health, &c.,

I am, dear sir, as ever,
Yours, most respectfully,
Stephen A. Benson.

COFFEE CULTURE IN LIBERIA.

As some of our readers have it in contemplation to emigrate to Liberia next spring, we transfer to our columns a communication "for the Liberia Herald" of August 4th, from the pen of George L. Seymore, formerly of Hartford, Conn., giving the result of his own experience in coffee cultivation:

Bexley, July 20th, 1852.

Mr. Herald:—Knowing, as I do, that every good and industrious citizen should have the advantage of all the knowledge important to the various pursuits of life, I hereby humbly submit the following for insertion (if you deem it of proper import) on the subject of coffee cultivation, founded on theory and observation.

1st. Sow the seeds in beds of size and quantities to suit the planting; and that on the light of the moon, in April, taking care to break every good kernel to get all the seed, for, by planting it whole, in most cases one half is lost, as all may see by experiment. Cover the seed about two or two and a half inches, with good, rich, light loam, and over the bed place a quantity of thatch, about three inches high, to keep the soil moist until the coffee has mostly come up; then raise the thatch about twelve inches from the top of the plants, and keep it so covered until all the coffee is properly out of the ground, by which time the weather will be so cool and damp as to allow the covering to be removed; then let the plants stand until they have two, four, or six leaves.

2d. Then prepare a good rich place for a nursery, into which plant your trees in drills, twelve inches apart, and as close in the drills as you wish. Set them a little lower in the drills than they were in the bed; and as fast as you set them in the drills, shade them with thatch two feet high, which covering remove gradually after the plants begin to grow. Keep the nursery clean, and let them stand until the following April; then set them out on rolling land, that the water may run off, as, from observation, level stiff soil will not do as well as an inclination; yet sandy land is good in any position.

3d. Prepare your hills from twelve to fifteen feet apart. Set them out in the afternoon of the day. The plants should be from twelve to twenty-four inches high to thrive well.

4th. When the plant begins to put out limbs, be careful to keep off the sprouts, and for the healthy look and actions of the plants, rub the rough dead bark from their bodies; and when the first limbs begin to put out their limbs, take them away; let not one remain, until the tree has spread as far as you wish it. When the trees have acquired the height of a man's breast, take the tops off, and keep off the sprouts, and so keep them, and you will see the perfection of coffee. Therefore, let Liberians arise and get a reward for their doings in the soil; though I do not impress this on any who think to the contrary. But it will be a satisfaction to every man in the country to see the difference, and, in order to do so, let each coffee planter try the experiment on a few selected trees, and he will be satisfied that they can be made to cover the aforesaid space of ground.

Yours in haste,
G. L. Seymore.

THOUGHTS ON THE HISTORY AND PROSPECTS OF LIBERIA.

In a communication upon the democratic tendencies of the age, contained in the Liberia Herald, July 7th, the writer, after reviewing with vivacity the bloody, though ineffectual struggles of the European masses in 1848 for liberty, places in contrast the peaceful and prosperous condition of the people of Liberia as follows:

These public manifestations demonstrate the onward march of the one progressive principle in the old world amid the ruins of wornout and down-breaking empires.

But in Africa, upon the western shores of the land of darkness, a struggle, peaceful in its progress, mighty in its character, and salutary in its results, has taken place, and a republican establishment fully effected, to the admiration of the lovers of man, and the consternation of his haters. No sword was unsheathed, no blood was spilt in civil conflict of physical forces; no gun was fired, and no quarrel ensued; but the enterprise was taken in hand by the people, as a thing of consequence; their minds were fully made up to the act; for, believing, as they did, in a divine revelation, and gathering from those blessed pages the spirit of civil government, they met in convention, and in thirty days they published to the world *the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Liberia.*

For five years this establishment has stood; and if so long, why not longer? Longer it shall stand! The surety of this fact is found in the character of the people; and if they have demonstrated to the world their love of republicanism, there is no doubt but that they will perpetuate for ever that form, and lend their influence to establish the truth that *all the world is tending to the spirit and form of republican government.*

CAPE COAST CASTLE COTTON FIELDS.

What influence would be felt by the world if the half million of free colored people, instead of remaining here as consumers of cotton and sugar, were to imitate the example set before them in the following article, and become, in Liberia, producers of these articles! They might control the millions of native African laborers, and, while immensely adding to human wealth and welfare, do more to facilitate a peaceful and cheerful emancipation than will millions of angry speeches and querulous complaints:

The Manchester Commercial Association has received intelligence of the successful result of some experiments in cotton cultivation at Cape Coast Castle, in Africa. A year and a half ago, some of the members of this association subscribed upwards of £1500 towards an experiment of this kind. The money was sent to agents (merchants generally) at Cape Coast Castle. A site was selected, about five miles inland, on the banks of a small stream, and the process of planting the indigenous cotton shrub was commenced. The plant is perennial, and grows to a considerable size, the stalk being in many cases several inches in diameter. The seeds are kidney-shaped, and they lie matted together in the pod, very much like the Brazilian species. From time to time, the most favorable accounts have come to hand; and so long since as October last, it was announced that thirty acres of ground had been cleared, and then bore nineteen thousand six hundred "trees," all of which were "fresh and healthy, and seem to be growing fast. They are almost covered with unripe pods, blossoms or buds; and in two or three weeks, after having had the benefit of the October rains, they will look better than they do now. In two or three months, many of those first planted will realize a good crop." So wrote the agent; and as earnest of the truth of his expectations, there were received in Manchester, last week, five bags or bales of cotton, each weighing 1½ cwt., and a sample parcel weighing 30 or 40 lbs., all the produce of the one farm mentioned. The cotton has been examined, and found very closely to resemble Brazilian, or rather Egyptian; it is of extremely good color, and fair short staple, has been well cleaned (without injury) by saw gin, and is worth fully 6*d.* per lb. The cost of its production and transit to Manchester is said to have exceeded 3*d.* per lb.; a result strongly confirmatory of the assertion that cotton cultivation in Africa may be made remunerative. As to the disposition of the native Africans, they have been found in this instance to accept work on the farm with absolute avidity, not only on account of the readiness with which the wages asked were paid, but apparently with an intense desire to imitate or assist Europeans, and they evinced pride in being brought into connection with the whites. Men, as many as were required in the clearing and preparatory operations, worked diligently and regularly for two dollars a month; women for a dollar and a half; and stout lads for half a dollar; without rations in any case. According to the last accounts respecting the farm, men have rarely been employed since the "trees" have been planted; the labor of women and children being found quite sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The hands worked eight hours a day, and seemed thoroughly contented with themselves and their masters. The example became contagious soon after the experimental farm was cleared; for so long since as October last, several European residents had started plantations on their own account, and on one lot alone there were twenty thousand flourishing trees. The average yield has been found to be most satisfactory. Now, those who have hitherto conducted the experiment so nobly originated by a few gentlemen in Manchester, are desirous that regularly trained persons should be sent out to superintend the several plantations which must, ere this, be in existence; the originators are most desirous to see the resources of the Cape Coast Castle district more fully developed; and we think we have stated enough to show that while extended operations could not fail to be highly advantageous to the trade of this district, they would certainly return remunerative profits for any investments.—*Liverpool Times.*

ITEMS FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

It is now pretty well ascertained that there are two or more slave-vessels on our coast; they are quite shy of approaching the land, and keep out a good distance at sea, and it is only occasionally that they are seen to near the land. One of Her British Majesty's cruisers is on the look-out for these marauders, and we hope to have the pleasure of soon recording that the gallant officer commanding the "Sea Lark" has captured them. We think it will not be a very easy matter for these pirates to succeed in taking off slaves.

The weather continues to be fine. We have had but very small quantities of rain within the last four weeks, and farmers, in consequence, are highly favored. They will succeed in planting all their lands for rice, and otherwise preparing their farms for other productions. Also will our merchants be benefited, for as long as the weather continues dry will the trade in palm oil be carried on.

A specimen of the weather in the midst of the rainy season in Liberia:

For nearly a month, we have had more or less dry weather. We have had *pleasant* weather; and need not be surprised if, in a few days, the rain again commence to pour down in torrents. We see that quantities of new rice are in market; there is no doubt but that the supply of that article will equal that of the past season.

Arrival of Missionaries in Liberia.—There came out in the barque "Ralph Cross" several gentlemen to join the Episcopal mission in Liberia. Among them is the Rt. Rev. John Payne, Bishop, who will reside at Cavally.

Rev. Mr. Pinkney, missionary pastor of St. Mark's Church, Harper, Cape Palmas.

Rev. Mr. Horn, missionary to Rock Town station, five miles from Cape Palmas, on the north.

Rev. Mr. Rogers, Principal of the High School, Mount Vaugha, near Cape Palmas.

Miss Calhoun, assistant teacher.

There is much in the present aspect of things for gratitude to the Ruler of the universe. The crops of the previous year were superabundant. The quantity of palm oil brought into market this year exceeds all former experience. Camwood is returning and flowing in its former plentifulness in the channels which for years it had abandoned. The farms of our people this year are larger and better prepared than in any year preceding, so that on every side the prospect brightens.

The timid, faint-hearted, and faithless see, or imagine they see, great abatements from the pleasing anticipations of the future in the unsubdued hostility of some of the conterminous tribes, and unsettled questions between us and the British government. While we sincerely desire peace with the natives, and deprecate misunderstanding with England as one among the severest evils which can befall us, we see nothing in either to drive us to despair. In regard to the subjects of misunderstanding between us and the British government, we believe that government has never been fully and correctly informed. Our claim is just and righteous; our cause emphatically that of humanity and virtue; and our respect for the high-toned magnanimity of the British people is such as fully to repress any doubt as to the course they will pursue when the subject shall have been fully laid open. And as to the natives, it will be no difficult matter to whip them into silence, if soft words will not soothe them.

MISSIONS AT SIERRA LEONE.

This British colony, on the continent of Western Africa, was instituted for the reception and training in civilization and religion of rescued negroes, liberated from captured slave-ships, in which they were on their way to the plantations on the eastern American coast. By a late government census it appears, that out of a total population of 45,000, no less than 36,000 are now professedly Christians; the remainder being, to the number of 1770, Mohammedans, and 7230 Pagans. Of those professedly Christians, 16,095 are ranked as Episcopalians, many of them having had the training of the excellent missionaries of the Church of England Society; 13,376 are Wesleyans, which, along with 4864 called West African Methodists, gives to the Methodist body the majority over any other denomination. Of Calvinistic Methodists there are, besides, 1552. Only 56 are Roman Catholics. It is now believed that the slave-trade no longer exists in any port north of the equator. And along that line of seaboard, (including Fernando Po,) it may be computed that 60,000 persons have been led, through the English and American missionaries of various denominations, to embrace the outward profession of the Christian name; many of them proving by their life that their profession was accompanied by real faith.—*U. P. Magazine.*

COLONIZATION AND THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

We rejoice in the various indications continually afforded that the eloquent appeal on behalf of the Colonization cause, contained in Governor Hunt's last Message, is telling upon the thinking people of this State. Those opposed to the Colonization movement are of course angry at the increased approval which that best remedy for the depressed condition of the African race is receiving from the press and the people generally. But that was to be expected.

The more intelligent among the abolitionists cannot fail to observe this growing change in public sentiment; and probably they foresee, also, that inasmuch as Colonization makes its appeal to the sober judgment, and not to the excited passions of the people, and has gradually overcome the most violent opposition and prejudice, it is almost sure to continue gaining friends and strength, until opposition to it will be fruitless, because unpopular.

A far-seeing and benevolent motion, introduced into our State Legislature by Mr. McMurray, one of the Senators from this city, seems especially to have aroused the wrath of an Albany weekly paper. Mr. McMurray introduced a bill for the "relief and assistance of such persons of color, being residents of the State of New-York, or fugitives from labor, as yet unreclaimed from other States, who may desire to emigrate to the American settlements on the coast of Africa, called Liberia." This is made the occasion of a violent tirade against the Colonization Society, which is alike harmless and unworthy of notice. We think we know Mr. McMurray well enough to answer for him that he will prosecute his philanthropic purpose without respect to such opposition, and we believe that an overwhelming majority of the people of this State will approve of such a bill as he has introduced, perhaps with a slight amendment, however.—*New-York Spectator.*

State Action Friendly to Colonization.—Several State Legislatures have recently had the subject of African Colonization before them. In Virginia, an appropriation of $30,000 per annum has been made to aid it. Maryland has renewed for six years her former appropriation of $10,000 per annum. New-Jersey has appropriated $1000 per annum, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its last session, appropriated $2000 per annum. In the Louisiana Legislature, the subject was discussed, and resolutions in favor of the State action and action by the General Government were adopted. The same subject has been recommended to legislative attention by the Governors of Indiana and New-York with favorable results, and the Legislature of Ohio has had the subject under consideration, and declared its sense of its magnitude and importance.

Change of Opinion among the former Opponents of Colonization.—This change in favor of Colonization is extensive and increasing daily. The agents of the Colonization Societies, particularly in New-York and the Eastern States, report that they have been invited, for the last two years, in numerous instances to deliver addresses in places where and before audiences by which the subject would not be listened to three years ago. Horace Greeley, Esq., editor of that widely extended and influential paper, the New-York Tribune, from an opponent, has become an earnest and efficient advocate of African Colonization. Even James G. Birney, a professional opposer of the scheme, and a well-known defamer of Liberia, has addressed an elaborate letter in pamphlet form (and is privately distributing it) to the free people of color in the United States, urging upon them the wisdom of emigrating to Liberia. Douglas, too, the colored hero of Abolitionists, is now a convert, and is publishing a paper, the object of which is to convince his colored friends of the policy of emigrating to Liberia. The Syracuse Journal, a leading paper in New-York, which has heretofore been exerting an active opposing force against the cause, is now advocating the scheme, avowing its change of opinion in its favor.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND LIBERIA.

We rejoice to learn that the visit of President Roberts has done much to remove the errors inculcated by Hanson, the late Consul, and that the friendship of the British government will be retained.—[Editor.

At the last dates from Liberia, there was a coldness between the Liberian government and the British authorities, arising out of the supposed connection of certain British traders with the recent difficulties with the native chiefs Boyer and Grando. The British traders maintain that the Liberian government had no jurisdiction over their settlements in the Tradetown country, there having been a reservation in the cession of the country by the chiefs, in favor of two English merchants, Lawrence and Murray, who had purchased therein the right to sites for factories. The Liberian government suspect that Mr. Lawrence had incited the chiefs to rebellion. British vessels of war had arrived, and an investigation of the affair was entered upon, the British maintaining a dignified reserve towards the government during its progress. The officer on the station announced that, as at present informed, he could not permit Mr. Lawrence to be molested, and the matter should be submitted to the British government. Considering the very generous and friendly course of Great Britain towards the young republic, we cannot anticipate any serious trouble, though the Liberians are alarmed at the prospect of losing the friendship of so powerful a government.

The McDonough Will decided in Favor of the Heirs-at-Law.—Judge McCaleb, on the 7th Sept., rendered a decision on the McDonough will case, declaring null and void the claims of New-Orleans, Baltimore, Louisiana, and Maryland. The will is completely broken, and the property goes to the heirs-at-law. In declaring the share belonging to each heir, the executors were ordered to account for past administration to a Master in Chancery.

This decision is of course not final. The case will go by appeal to a higher court, and we can scarcely doubt that the great object of Mr. McDonough, for which he labored through his life, will be attained. The orphan poor will be educated, and the sons of Africa aided to build up their Christian republic.

We can scarcely understand the motive which leads the editor of the Presbyterian to exult so much over this decision, and to accompany his remarks with so much acrimony against the testator.

We understand that the Kentucky Colonization Society has issued an address in pamphlet form to free people of color, setting forth the inducements for them to emigrate. Will some friend furnish us a copy?

The subjoined extracts are from an interesting address to the friends of Colonization, issued by Professor R. H. Lee, of Washington College, a name associated with some of our happiest reminiscences.—[Ed. Journal.

Free Colored People.—The prejudices of this class are fast yielding to the force of facts. There has been formed in the city of New-York—heretofore the hot-bed of opposition by a large number of the most respectable free persons of color—"An Association for Encouraging Emigration to Liberia." In Indiana, Ohio, and other States, the colored people have held conventions and sent agents to Liberia, to see for them the true state of things, and report. Recently, in Johnstown, Pa., they held a meeting and appointed one of their number to go to Liberia and report the results of his observations. One of the resolutions adopted is this:

"*Resolved*, That on the return of our delegate, if we find it [Liberia] to be a good land, and one in which we can live and prosper, we will emigrate without further delay."

In Dorchester county, Md., the colored people have formed a Colonization Society, and sent two of their number to Liberia. They have returned, and made a minute report of facts to which they were eyewitnesses.

Report

OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1852.

Donations in Office, ($361.)

New-York City—J. T. J., $20; J., 50; E. D. Woolsey, 100; Mrs. Ruth Turbell, 10, ... $180 00
Cazenovia—H. D. Ledyard, ... 30 00
Gorsuch—John Kennard, ... 1 00
Sherburne—John Frost, ... 10 00
Marshall—E. R. Barton, ... 40 00
Rivertown—William Jagger, ... 10 00
Litchfield—A Friend, ... 20 00
A legacy, Mrs. J. A. Willard, ... 50 00

Colonization Journal, ($2 50.)

Gorsuch—A Club, ... 1 00
Brooklyn—J. R. D. Gorsuch, 1; Rev. M. A. Irving, 50 cents, 1 50
Stratford—H. Plant, ... 1 00

Church Collections, ($266 25.)

New-York City—Rev. Dr. Potts's church, University Place, ... [illegible]
Rochester—First Presbyterian church, ... 112 00
Smithfield—Presbyterian church, ... 17 41
Jamaica—Baptist church, ... 5 00
Flatbush—Ref. Dutch church, Rev. Dr. Suydam, ... [illegible]

Report of Rev. C. D. Rice, ($261.)

New-York—Church of the Puritans, Rev. Dr. Chester, ... [illegible]
Brooklyn—Pilgrim church, additional donation of F. G. Wheeler, ... 25 00

Donations for Family of Mr. Rice, ($1651.)

S. G., $50; Cash, 10; Miss E., 1; A Friend, 5; P. G., Jr., 100; F. G., 50; Jesse Ketchum, 100; J., 25; Goodhue & Co., 25; Ira Stiles, 20; R. S. C., 100; Cash, 400; S. F. B. M., 50; Albany, 5; Friends, per J. G., 32; Dansburg Presbyterian, 10; R. A., 50; Cash, 10; J. S. L., 5; H. Dwight, 25; T. R. Yeomans, 20; Samuel Corning, 100; W. W., 100; V. C. M., 25; O. Hough, 10; Friends in Syracuse, per D. Kane, Esq., 50; A. S. Rice, 20; J. W., 25; Rev. Dr. Willard, of Albany, 25; Friends, per J. R. Gaines, 160; Mrs. S. S. Austin, 20; per Rev. A. C. Tuttle, of Hudson, 25; T. W., of Cazenovia, 5; W. & T., of Rivertown, 5. ..... [illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

Donations in Office, ... $361 00
Colonization Journal, ... [illegible]
Church Collections, ... 2 50
Report of Rev. C. D. Rice, ... [illegible]
William Rice, ... [illegible]
Total, ... [illegible]

J. A. GRAY, Printer, 97 Cliff street, cor. of Frankfort, N. Y.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

From the Virginia Colonizationist.

THE PUBLIC LANDS AND COLONIZATION.

Hon. S. W. Parker, M. C. from Indiana, in a recent speech in the House of Representatives, advocated the division and distribution of the moneys received from sale of the public lands of the United States into three equal parts; one third to the States themselves making the sale, for a *perpetual common-school fund*; another third to the other States, including the District of Columbia, in ratable proportions, for a similar purpose; and the remaining one third to be appropriated for the colonization of the free blacks, with their own consent, in the Liberian Republic. His remarks on the latter proposition are subjoined:

Twenty-three years ago, when I went to the State of Indiana, before this calamitous excitement had sprung up between the free and slave States, there was a deep interest there as elsewhere, which pervaded the whole community in regard to the lamentable condition of the free black man; and the people seemed on the point of repealing some of the "black laws," enlarging their liberties, and giving them many powers and privileges which they had not. But this unfortunate question arose; and what has been the consequence? Sir, Mr. Clay never made a truer remark than he did to the people of my district ten years ago, when he told the congregated thousands that met and greeted him there, that this slavery agitation had put back the cause of emancipation fifty years!

Sir, I hold in my hand an extract from a letter written by a clergyman, a missionary in the Southwest, which may be found in the National Intelligencer of May 27, 1851. The writer says:

"Please say to the Abolitionists of the North, and those who advise the fugitive slaves to resist, that in the opinion of one who has been a missionary for more than fifteen years in the State of Mississippi, one half of my time being devoted to the instruction of the colored people, they are doing more to perpetuate slavery, and more damage to the slaves of the South, than all the world besides; and that I do regard them as the worst enemies the slave has upon the earth. Will they think of this?"

Well, sir, what else have we? The people of my State have just been making a new constitution, and by a majority of some *ninety thousand* have declared that no foreign black man shall ever again set his foot upon the soil of Indiana, and that the scheme of colonization is their remedy for the evil of our existing black population. Are we Christian men? Do we love our kind? Have we bowels of compassion; or will we, like the "priest and the Levite," pass by and see this people thus trodden under foot, denied any right to make an effort to place themselves in a better condition, and, as it were, banished from the earth? They have, as slaves, done much to render our domain valuable in the South, say our Southern friends, and we have them now in the North. And when they will not or cannot take care of themselves, we will take care of them; as their thronging numbers in our jails and penitentiaries and poorhouses most lamentably instruct. And shall we not now devote a little portion of public domain to enable them to go to the home where God placed their fathers? That little colony at Liberia has been doing wonders there. The Colonization Society was organized in this city only a little over thirty years ago, and thus far it has greatly exceeded the wonders when the American continent was settled by our fathers. There are great things to be effected there, not simply for this hapless people, now everywhere amongst us tantalized and insulted by being called FREE. But, sir, I think I see a great light springing up in Africa. We cannot enter into the councils of the Almighty; His "footsteps are in the sea." Yet we have often seen that "behind a frowning providence He hides a smiling face."

Once the slave-trade was indulged in by all the Christian world without compunction. Now it lacerates the hearts of all Christian men, and Christian nations call it piracy. The framers of our Constitution determined to break it up. But how futile have been all of our efforts to that end since their days! Sir, the combined fleets of Europe and America have tried it, and now acknowledge the discomfiture. All such efforts are but man's "footsteps in the sea," and the result is a signal rebuke to us for not listening to the still small voice from those little colonies planted by Christian charity and individual benevolence. The colonies planted upon the African coast have broken up the horrid traffic along some six hundred miles of that coast, as quietly and effectually as the victim dies under an exhausted receiver. And, what is still better, the ten thousand emigrants that the benevolence of the land has carried thither have been scattering intelligence and the light of Christian truth through all that border. This little band have now some two hundred thousand of the natives under their jurisdiction; in the main, living quietly, mildly, and pleased with the colonists. There is hope here for the philanthropist and the Christian; it seems to me such as hardly ever sprung up since the dawn of the world's morning. We have these people among us, and we owe it to them, as well as to ourselves, to do whatever we can for their relief.

The people in my own State have spoken in this behalf in very plain language, not only in their new constitution, but through their Legislature, now in session. I hold in my hand their "earnest request" to me, as one of their representatives here, to cooperate in this great enterprise of colonizing our free blacks. I will read one of the resolutions involving their view of the slave-trade:

"*Resolved, further*, That reason dictates and experience has shown that this crime against our race and the just laws of God can be more certainly put down than by any plan heretofore tried, by the planting and rearing to maturity and power colonial states upon the African coast, with republican forms of government, from the free black population of the United States; and that it is the duty of the Congress of the United States, and of the Legislatures of each of the States of this Union, to enact such laws, in harmony with each other, as would promote a general system of colonization, not only for the purpose of suppressing the African slave-trade, but also to separate, as far as possible, the white and the black races upon this continent, by sending off, where they might consent to it, all colored persons in the United States except those who may be held to service, to such colonial States without cost, and providing for their comfort there for a reasonable period afterwards; thus making some compensation to an injured race for the wrongs and oppressions of ages, and relieving ourselves from a population which, although amongst us can never be of us in social or political rights, and for that cause are at all times liable to become a source of public charge and of public annoyance in each State where they may reside, and of causing irritation and bad neighborhood in the feelings of the States themselves."

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have this request; but there was no necessity for them to ask of me that I should call upon this government to do something for our *slaves in the free States*. Sir, my heart and my hand, my pen and my tongue, ever since I arrived at mature years, have been engaged in this cause; and I am now happy to know that this benevolent and sublime scheme of colonization is a permanent part of the organic law of my adopted State. The American Colonization Society has pioneered the way. The warm hearts and strong hands of Christian philanthropy have already made a great highway to relief. It has already the good feelings, strongly expressed, of nearly if not quite every State in the Union; and several have furnished and are still furnishing "material aid." The American Congress has frequently spoken out in favor of the great enterprise. And has not the time now come for us to act in good earnest? Heaven has smiled and is smiling on that little colony with peculiar benignity. And now is the auspicious time to open a rich stream that will continue to run until the last of these homeless and down-trodden exiles, whom we call FREE, shall have been returned to the land of their fathers.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

At the recent Convention of Free Colored People of the State of Maryland, James A. Handy, of Baltimore, a free colored man, remarked that they lived in an interesting age of the world; that it was the glory of our day that assistance is offered to the immortal principle of man, and it struggles to free itself from the trammels and superstitions of the past, and from the oppressions and burthens of the present. We live in an age of physical, moral, and intellectual wonders; and that man is truly fortunate who lives at the present, and has the privilege of aiding in carrying forward the great purpose of redeeming, disenthralling, and restoring back, in all their primitive glory, three millions of down-trodden people to the land of their forefathers. On the western shore of Africa there was the infant republic of Liberia, attracting the attention of all the enlightened nations of the earth. For four years she had maintained her position as an independent state, and to-day she was prosperous, happy, and free, acknowledged by England, France, Russia, and Prussia, four of the greatest powers of the earth; and before this year is out, the United States will be willing, ready, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with that garden-spot, that heritage which a kind and overruling Providence has prepared for us, and not only for us, but for all the sable sons and daughters of Ham.

One word in relation to the inducements held out by Liberia: Asia could not exceed the variety of the productions of Africa; Europe, with her numerous manufactories and internal resources, could not cope with her in physical greatness; America, with her noble institutions, elements of power, facilities of improvement, promises of greatness, and high hopes of immortality, was this day far, very far behind her in natural resources. Nothing can excel the value of her productions; sugar-cane grows rapidly, cotton is a native plant, corn and hemp flourish in great perfection; oranges, coffee, wild honey, lemons, limes, mahogany, camwood, satinwood, rosewood, &c., abound there; mules, oxen, horses, sheep, hogs, fowls of all kinds, are in the greatest abundance. She holds out a rich temptation to commerce, and a strong inducement to emigration. To the latter the United States owed what she was, making her one of the most effective nations of the world. For years the glorious galaxy of stars which arose in the Western Hemisphere have been casting their generous, grateful light over the social, moral, and political darkness of the East, but to day the commanding tide of commerce is changing. From the Pacific shores the genius of American enterprise and industry has opened a nearer highway to the Celestial Empire, and is now, by a closer interchange of fraternal relations, unbolting the massive doors, and securing the commerce of China and Japan.

On the lap of American civilization, and around the altars of this Christian land, have been born the moral elements of civil and Christian power, ordained by Heaven for the redemption of Africa. For the last two thousand years, that wretched land of mystery and crime has been abandoned to the cupidity of most cruel barbarism, surpassing in degradation, guilt, and woe, all other nations of the earth. Pre-eminently high on the page of prophetic Scripture is chronicled in most unequivocal language the name and future redemption of Africa. For twelve centuries the problem, "How shall Africa be redeemed?" has been unsolved, although earnestly sought for by the civil and religious powers of Europe; but in every instance it has been in vain, and the cloud of her wretchedness blackened on each failure. Mysterious and inscrutable are the ways of Providence to accomplish her restoration, lift her from the jaws of death, bind her as a jewel to the throne of righteousness, and give her a place among the civilized nations of mankind. God, in his pity, wisdom, and goodness, has opened the way for a part of her crushed children, predoomed by bloody superstitions to altars of death, to be delivered from immolation, and find an asylum under a form of ameliorated service in the bosom of this country; and here their children have been born, elevated, and blessed under redeeming auspices. In the lapse of time, by the same benevolent Providence, many of this people have become free, and to such the voice of Heaven emphatically speaks, thundering forth in invigorating terms, "Arise and depart; for this is not your rest."

This makes us bold in saying that emigration is the only medium by which the long-closed doors of that continent are to be opened; by her own children's returning, bearing social and moral elements of civil and religious power, by which that continent is to be regenerated, renovated, and redeemed.

Thirty-one years ago, the first emigrant-ship that ever sailed eastward from these shores to Africa, conveyed to that dark land a missionary family of some eighty souls—her own returning children, enriched with the more enduring treasures of the Western World; there by them on the borders of that continent, overshadowed with the deepest gloom, were raised the first rude temples of civilization, the first halls of enlightened legislation, the first Christian altars to the worship of Almighty God that have ever proved successful, or of any permanent, practical utility. Then and there arose the long-promised light, the star of hope to the benighted millions of Africa. Since that day the star has risen higher and higher, the light extended along the coast, and reaching far back towards the Mountains of the Moon, radiating, elevating, and purifying; and to day we behold a nation born on the western coast of Africa, respected, prosperous, and happy. Here then is practically and beautifully solved, on the true utilitarian principles of this wonder-working age, the mysterious problem, "By whom is Africa to be redeemed?" The answer comes rumbling back to us over the towering billows of the Atlantic, from the republic of Liberia, with a voice that startles our inmost souls, falling with ponderous weight upon the ears of the free colored people of this Union, "Thou art the man, thou art the woman."

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, July 26.

COLONIZATION.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, one of the ablest and most devoted friends of African Colonization, whose name is interwoven with that of the lamented Ashmun in the early history of Liberia, being upon a visit to the western portion of our State, advantage was taken of his presence by the supporters of the cause, to hold meetings, and have the light of that gentleman's experience shed upon this interesting subject.

On Monday, 19th inst., a meeting was held in the borough of New-Brighton, at which B. R. Bradford, Esq., presided. After addresses from Mr. Gurley and others, a series of resolutions, approbatory of the scheme of Colonization, and of the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, were introduced. But some members of the Liberty Party being present, and intimating a desire to rally their orators, and have the resolutions fully discussed, their consideration was postponed, and the meeting adjourned to Wednesday, 21st inst.

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in the Presbyterian church of Bridgewater. Hon. Daniel Agnew was called to the chair, and William Henry, Esq., appointed Secretary. After a most eloquent exposition of the trials and triumphs of the colonists, and the claims of the Colonization Society upon us as a nation, from Mr. Gurley, and remarks from E. P. Oliphant, Esq., and others, resolutions endorsing the policy and practicability of colonization were unanimously adopted.

On the following evening, a meeting was held in New-Brighton, pursuant to adjournment. The resolutions offered on the preceding evening were taken up for consideration, and the discussion was opened by Mr. Gurley, who, in an eloquent yet condensed argument of a half hour's duration, proved most conclusively that colonization was, as it purported to be, a scheme of comprehensive benevolence. That it contemplated, and, unless interrupted by some unforeseen contingency, would accomplish the highest benefit to the American people, to our African population, both slave and free, and to the nations of Africa. That it would result in benefit to the American people, inasmuch as it opened a door by which, without agitation or sectional discussion, the African element in our population, and even slavery itself, might eventually be removed. That it would ameliorate the condition of our free black population by removing them from a land of prejudice and proscription, where the majority of the manust remain the menials of the white man, free only in name, to one where there is no bar of color, or ruinous competition of white labor, and where, on a fertile ground, in a hospitable climate and under a republican government, they might enjoy every privilege, physical and moral, which is the natural right of mankind. That it would benefit the slaves by increasing the facilities for emancipation, as hundreds are liberated upon condition of emigration to Liberia, who would otherwise spend their lives in serfdom. And lastly, that it would civilize and Christianize the idolatrous and barbarous tribes of Africa, who still remain on their native soil, and effectually extirpate their greatest scourge, the slave-trade, by positive regulation, example, and influence. To this it was replied by Messrs. Robinson, of Salem, and McElhaney, of Darlington, that the scheme of Colonization, though benevolent in principle, tended to foster slavery, and that the society was organized and mainly supported with such intent. To prove this, they adduced the fact that many of its original members were slaveholders, and that the late Hon. Henry Clay, last President of the society, was at his death, and always had been, a foe to emancipation. That it fostered slavery, by removing the adverse influence of the free blacks, and by interposing [the reporter could not understand how] a screen between the conscience and the sin of the slaveholder, who, in their opinion, should always be haunted by a consciousness of the enormity of his crime. That it moreover had its origin in an unnatural and unholy prejudice of color, which should rather be quelled than acknowledged and ministered to.

Mr. Gurley corrected a statement as to the origin of the society, proving that the scheme had originated with Northerners and non-slaveholders.

Dr. Clark, of New-Brighton, triumphantly vindicated the memory of Henry Clay, showing that he had made his entry into the political world as an advocate, and had been through life a consistent friend of gradual and constitutional emancipation.

The vote was then taken upon the resolutions, which were *rejected* by a small majority. In justice to the citizens of New-Brighton, it should be stated that, though the discussion began and was carried on for some hours before a crowded audience, in consequence of the lateness of the hour to which it was protracted, there were about a score of persons present at the putting of the question to the meeting, and that the majority of these were "Spiritual Rappers," "Woman's Rights Men," and disciples of the other standard humbugs of the age. It was a source of gratification, also, that after the adjournment, several persons, who up to that time had been consistent members of the Abolition party, came forward and professed themselves perfectly convinced of the superior policy and philanthropy of colonization.

Mr. Gurley leaves soon for the East, having earned the respect of all who have heard his addresses, and the congratulations and kind wishes of every friend of African colonization.

THE CAFFRE WAR.

By the steamer from England which arrived at New-York December 1st, intelligence is brought that the poor Caffres, shut up in their mountains, are actually starving to death, and, when making overtures for peace, are repulsed unless upon unconditional surrender.

The Caffre war still continues to drag its slow length along. There seems as little hope of its termination as ever. General Cathcart is making no more progress than his predecessor, Sir Harry Smith, who was recalled for incapacity. We are not sure but that he is even losing ground. A district of fifty miles on each side of the frontier line is now lying quite open to the incursions of the insurgents; and thus, instead of driving them back upon their own territory, we cannot repel them from ours. Almost the whole native population, to all appearance, is up in arms against us; and even those who publicly declare themselves to be the friends of the British government, cannot be depended upon. The Caffres, by some means or other, get acquainted with all the movements of the troops, and are found lying in ambuscade for them at the points where they can do most injury to their opponents, with the least damage to themselves. Provisions and arms and ammunition they have in abundance; and by the last accounts, we are informed of a party of Hottentots attacking five wagons of ammunition and Minié muskets, while proceeding from Graham's Town to Fort Beaufort, though guarded by a detachment of thirty-one sappers and miners. Seven of the convoy were killed, nine more wounded, and the waggons remained as the prize of the rioters. Six days afterwards, an attack was made upon the camp of the Hottentots, in order to avenge this ignominious defeat. The force was large, and the success is said to be signal, yet the particulars mentioned scarcely warrant such a conclusion. But, be this as it may, there is the fact that these despised Caffres and Hottentots have taken possession of a large part of the colony, from which we cannot dislodge them; that they are seizing cattle in all directions, and that, even in the neighborhood of Graham's Town, it is scarcely safe for a European to show himself. If, then, the war is to be brought soon to an end, it must be by means of a much larger force than has yet been sent out to South Africa, and by a still more lavish expenditure of the public resources. Money can be made up again, but what compensation is there to our poor soldiers, not to mention the poor natives, whose blood is shed in these African solitudes? And what shall we say of missionary stations broken up, around which Christian families clustered, and from which was heard the voice of prayer, and of praise to Jehovah? And what shall we say of prejudices fostered in the minds of the heathen against the gospel itself, by their lands being plundered from them, and their dearest interests sacrificed on the altars of European cupidity? Great need have Christians of faith and patience, and of looking beyond the dark cloud which now envelopes Caffraria, to see those scattered tribes gathered together far back in the interior, and listening to the messengers of Him who is the Prince of Peace, and who has poured out his soul a sacrifice for the dusky African as well as the fair European. Help, Lord, for there is no help in man; and teach our rulers that there are better means of bringing over savage tribes than by gleaming swords and Minié rifles. And then the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever.—*U. P. Magazine.*

MADAGASCAR.

The fiery persecution which the Queen of Madagascar entered upon for the purpose of extirpating the religion of Christ from her dominions, has proved to be in vain. The Malagasy Christians remain firm, and are able through the kind providence of God to meet often together in little groups for sweet counsel, and also to hold occasional correspondence with those who once labored with them. The Prince, who is the heir to the throne, is making rapid progress in the Christian religion, and favors and defends his persecuted countrymen as far as in his power. The following letter from David Johns to Rev. David Griffith, once a missionary to the island, will be read with great interest:

We received your letter, dated on the 24th of October, 1851, informing us of the sympathies of the ministers of the churches and of all our Christian friends with us in our persecutions, for which we rejoice and thank God. How glad we were when we received the letters and packages—forty-two books, six quires of paper, and the bottle of ink—which you sent us by Mr. Zamety. All came safe to hand. You cannot imagine how thankful we felt to God on that day for his blessing and great mercy in enabling you to send us those things, for we are thirsting and hungering for the bread of life. Thanks be to God, because he hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad. Blessed be His holy name, for he hath opened a way for us to correspond with one another. As to the papers of Rakotosebeno, (the Queen's son,) and the marks which we mutually agreed upon, we have not any except those which we packed up as they came from the capital, and that we sent you by Mr. Zamety. The Christians in the interior have a mark like the one we have by us. It was made for the purpose of receiving any packages sent us by our friends on the other side of the waters. We will write to them to inquire whether they have changed the mark, and as soon as we receive their answer, we will send it you by the first vessel that leaves our port for the Mauritius. And this also we tell you: our three brethren sent us the large book that is bound, which contains an account of each tribe of every district complete, and the names of our friends that suffered and endangered their lives on the 7th of November, 1851. But all the rest of our persecuted friends are stationed at the different military posts on the island and around the coast, and we hear that they are at liberty to go about. Blessed be the God that retains power over all things! We thank you, our friends, every all of you, for writing to us. It is owing to the Divine blessing that we have this joy and happiness of corresponding with one another. May you live and be happy, and be blessed of God!

May our Lord Jesus Christ bring us to see one another's face in the flesh again! And this also we tell you, beloved friends, that we have written to you and begged of you to send us some medicines. Send us some, if you can procure any; for by these, under the blessing of God, our bodily diseases will be removed.

Beg of the Rev. J. J. Le Brun to send us a large number of Bibles, Testaments, and hymn books. But remember the way we have adopted to send them to the capital. We put them in cases, or small casks, filled up with eatables. Adopt the same way in sending them to us. Put them in the bottom of cases with bottles, or casks with eatables; place small bars of iron across, and fill up the case with eatables. We would remind you of John, chap. xv. 16—20, whenever you intend sending us any thing. May you live happy, and be blessed of God! We salute you, three in family, and all our friends with you. May you live long, and be happy, and be blessed of God, say Jeremiah, Joshua, and Zarah, and all the Christians here.

POLYGAMY AN OBSTACLE TO THE GOSPEL.

Mr. Tyler, writing from Esidumbini, South Africa, March 31, gives a picture of polygamy, "the monster and darling sin" of the Zulu people, from which it may be seen how much our brethren there "need heavenly wisdom and grace in their endeavors to uproot this giant evil."

"Only a short distance from our house are twelve large kraals, the number of huts in each indicating the number of wives in the possession of their owners; for as fast as a man accumulates wives, he builds huts for their accommodation. In one of these kraals are ten huts, one of which is occupied by the chief man, and the others by his nine wives. This man, in all probability, designs to purchase more wives; and to this end he will exchange, for cows, his daughters as fast as they become marriageable; and thus he will go on year after year, purchasing more wives with the cows he receives as pay for his daughters, laying up for himself treasures on earth, till death ends his course. A man who lives not far from us has twenty wives, which, I believe, is the largest number in the possession of any one among these subjugated tribes. He of course is considered by his countrymen as very wealthy, each wife having cost him ten cows, and in consequence of their services, he is able to raise large crops of corn every year, which he can exchange for money or cattle.

This custom of buying wives is deeply seated in the affections of the people. It has come down to them from their fathers, and none other appears to them more desirable or profitable. All the sons possess the spirit and follow the example of their father. As soon as they are capable of understanding any thing, they are taught that the chief end of their being is to obtain cattle, and thus become great and happy.

But does happiness reign in a Zulu kraal? Far from it. The domestic state among the Zulus is one of deep wretchedness. From morning till night little is heard but quarrelling and scolding. Envy, jealousy, hate, and all the evil passions of the human heart, bear sway. The apostle has well described them in his epistle to the Romans, second chapter, the last four verses.

Nothing but the grace of God can uproot this dire evil. As I stand at my door and gaze upon these kraals, and think of this deep-seated custom, so much at variance with God's Word, my spirits often sink within me. When I preach to these perishing heathen of the glorious character of Jehovah, and tell them the story of the cross, they listen attentively, and assent in words; but if I speak of the guilt of polygamy, I touch a tender spot. They turn away, and, like Gallio, "care for none of these things."

Oh! when shall this mountain of sin be brought low? Truly, not by unaided human strength. Were my trust in this, I should for ever despond. Blessed is that celestial voice which comes to our encouragement: "Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain." "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts."

MISSIONARIES TO THE SLAVES.

The Report of the South Carolina Methodist Conference on Missionary Operations for the Benefit of the Slaves contains, says the Congregational Journal, many encouraging facts. In 1829, when these labors were commenced, the proportion of colored church members was 16,000 to 18,800 whites; now it is 37,800 colored to 30,906 whites. These missionary labors have awakened a spirit of liberality and missionary enterprise in the Methodist Church South. In 1830 the missionary contributions amounted to only $261 33; now it is $17,713 76. The report says that "a vast change has been induced upon the entire Southern mind, and the general condition of the slaves has been everywhere incalculably improved. That cautious jealousy which watched the opening efforts of missionary enterprise with a vigilance and severity which amounted, in effect, to a prohibition, has given place to a permissive policy, which grants free access to plantations everywhere in our Southern country. A religious sentiment with regard to the evangelization of the blacks, deep and permanent among the planters, has been developed into active and systematic efforts for their Christian improvement."

Georgia Negroes in Liberia.—Rev. Eli Ball has recently visited the settlement of Greenville, in Liberia, where the American Colonization Society sent free negroes from Georgia. It had been represented that they were poor, destitute of the comforts of life, and almost in a state of starvation. From personal observation, Mr. Ball, in a letter published in the Christian Index, gives an unqualified denial to the report, and says they are doing well.